MAKSIMOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: PUSHKARENKO, G.V., arkhitektor; MIGAY, I.B., dotsent; KOZACHENKO, Y.S., dotsent; KUDLOV, L.V., assistent. DANILEVSKIY, A.S., otv.red.; KRASOVSKIY, I.P., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Industrial residential and public buildings and structures for mining enterprises] Promyshlennye i grazhdanskie zdaniia i sooruzheniia gornykh predpriiatii. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 492 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Dneprogiproshakht (for Pushkarenko). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Migay, Kozachenko). 3. Kafedra stroitel'stva gornykh predpriyatiy Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta (for Kudlov).
(Mine buildings) (Mining engineering)

KOZACHENKO,V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk (Dnepropetrovsk)

Local resistance of right-angle joints attached to the exhaust hole of a centrifugal fan. Vod. i sna. tekh. no.2:20-22 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Fans, Mechanical)

ACC NR: AP6029031 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0042/0042

INVENTORS: Klimov, V. V.; Andreyev, A. Ya.; Nakhodnova, A. P.; Kozachenko, V. N.; Akhkozov, Ye. A.; Ivanov, D. G.; Didkovskaya, O. S.; Zvonik, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining a piezoceramic material. Class 21, No. 183812 [announced by Donets Branch of All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and of High Purity Chemicals (Donetskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 42

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric ceramic, barium compound, lead compound, calcium compound, titanium compound, sintered alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a piezoceramic material from a mixture of barium, lead, calcium, and titanium compounds by sintering this mixture. To lower the temperature of sintering this material, the above compounds are used in the form of nitric acid solutions of barium, lead, calcium, and titanium. This solution is atomized in a stream of air at the temperature of 400—500C. After this, the powder is sintered at the temperature of 800—1000C.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21May64

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.315.612:537.226.33

BERGMAN, A.G.; KOZACHENKO, Ye.L.; BEREZINA, S.I.

System consisting of Li, Na // F, Cl. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1214-1217 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YEGOSHIN, V.V.; KUZNETSOV, G.N.; KOZACHENKO, Ye.S.

Mining 55,309 tons of coal from under a shield in 31 working days in the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 40 no.3:10-12 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Trest Kiselevskugol' (for Yegoshin). 2. NIS pri shakhte im. Vakhrusheva (for Kuznetsov, Kozachenko).

S/120/60/000/01/031/051
E201/E391

AUTHORS: Kozachina, B.S., Kubyshkin, N.Z. and Nastyukha, A.I.

TITLE: Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1, p 110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The stabilization circuit for the deflecting voltage of a cyclotron described here differs from the usual high-voltage stabilization circuits in that the grid and cathode circuits of the stabilizing tube as well as the DC amplifier are at the ground potential, i.e, no high-voltage dividers are used in the cathode and grid circuits. The circuit, given in Figure 1, shows that the negative terminal of a rectifier (B100/20, 100 kV working voltage, 20 mA current, bridge-circuit connection) is connected to the load via a ballast water resistance ($R_б$) of 2 MΩ. A high-voltage divider ($Д_1$) is connected in parallel with the load; it divides the voltage produced by the rectifier in the ratio 1:450. A potential drop across the smaller part of the divider is compared with

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Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron

that of a standard cell $Б_3$. The resultant voltage difference is applied to a DC amplifier (УПТ); the output signal of the amplifier is fed to the grid of the stabilizing tube $Л_1$ (ГК-3000, maximum working voltage 100 kV, actual voltage 30 kV). The voltage across the load is kept constant by varying the potential drop across the tube $Л_1$. Since the cathode of $Л_1$ is grounded, no isolating transformer is needed in the filament circuit; the amplifier is also at the ground potential. Two indicating instruments are used: ИП-1 to measure the voltage in the deflecting system, and ИП-2 to measure the voltage at the tube anode. With the circuit described 20% variations of the input voltage and current changes from 0.5 to 5 mA produced only 0.2% of variation of the deflecting voltage. The circuit has been working satisfactorily for two years in a 1.5 m cyclotron.

S/120/60/000/01/031/051
E201/E391

Stabilization of the Deflecting-system Voltage in a Cyclotron

Acknowledgments are made to L.M. Nemenov and V.S. Panasyuk for their advice.

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1958

Card 3/3

KOZACHINA, Semen Grigor'yevich [Kozachyna, S.H.]; SOM, N., red.

[In the rapids of life, the new life in Orekhovets'] Na bystryni zhyttia; nove zhyttia Orikhovtsia. Kyiv, Kyivs'ke obl. knyzhkovo-gazetne vyd-vo, 1963. 48 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Rukovoditel' kolkhoza sela Orekhovets' Kiyevskoy oblasti (for Kozachina).

KOZACHINSKIY

LAVROV, V.V.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA-LEVINA, M.S.; FEDOROV, D.N.; IOSSET, G.Ya.; SOSNYAKOV, N.G.; BERINGER, Yu.V.; KOZACHINSKIY, R.M.; YELETSKAYA, O.I.; GOSHKINA, A.I.; MIKLASHEVSKAYA, A.V.; ZIKOV, A.A.; LEBEDEV, M.F.; LERGUNOVA, K.S.; RYTSK, Z.A.; FRENKINA, D.Z.; TSIVIN, S.S.

In memory of A.M.Zabludovskii. Khirurgiia no.12:74-75 D '53.
(MLRA 7:1)

(Zabludovskii, Anton Martynovich, 1880-1953)

KOZACHINSKIY, R.M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/9 Surgery Sept 1957

4748. KOZACHINSKY R.M. *The treatment of peritonitis with levomycetin and synthomycetin. Experimental examination (Russian text) VESTN.KHIR. 1956, 1 (26-30)

Experiments were made on white rats. In the first series 0.1 g. of levomycetin or synthomycetin suspended in 2 ml. of normal saline was introduced into the peritoneal cavity of the animals; the antibiotics were well tolerated in the peritoneal cavity. Peritonitis was induced by B. coli culture or by the rat's excrements, and the lethal dose of the bacteria was determined. In the following experiments the antibiotics were introduced into the peritoneal cavity at various intervals after its contamination. It appeared that levomycetin and synthomycetin introduced into the peritoneal cavity possess a mighty therapeutic effect in the treatment of peritonitis. The earlier the studied antibiotics are applied the better the results.

Dikhno - Krasnojarsk

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav.-prof. V.I. Kolesov) 1-go leningradskogo meditsinskogo inst. imeni I. P. Pavlova.

(PERITONITIS, exper.
eff. of chloramphenicol)
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, eff.
on exper. peritonitis)

KOZACHINSKIY, R.M., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Nikolai Markianovich Volkovich: his life & work; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Khirurgiia 35 no.6:143-146 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(SURGERY
contribution of Nikolai M. Volkovich (Rus))
(BIOGRAPHIES
Volkovich, Nikolai M. (Rus))

KOZACHINSKIY, R.M.

Tetanus following burns. Khirurgiia 36 no. 5:130-131 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(BURNS AND SCALDS) (TETANUS)

KOZACHINSKIY, R.M., dotsent

Errors in the diagnosis of cancer of the thyroid gland. Khirurgiia 40 no.12:121-122 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav.- dotsent A.B. Dairov) Aktyubinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KOZACHKOV, E. A.

Diffusion of Elements in Molten Iron. (In Russian.) B.V.Stark, E.V. Cheleshchev, and E.A.Kozachkov. Izvestiia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Section of Technical Sciences, Nov. 1951, p. 1689-1695.

An experimental study. Apparatus and method. Data are charted for diffusion of Mn and Si in Fe. Ni,Fe)

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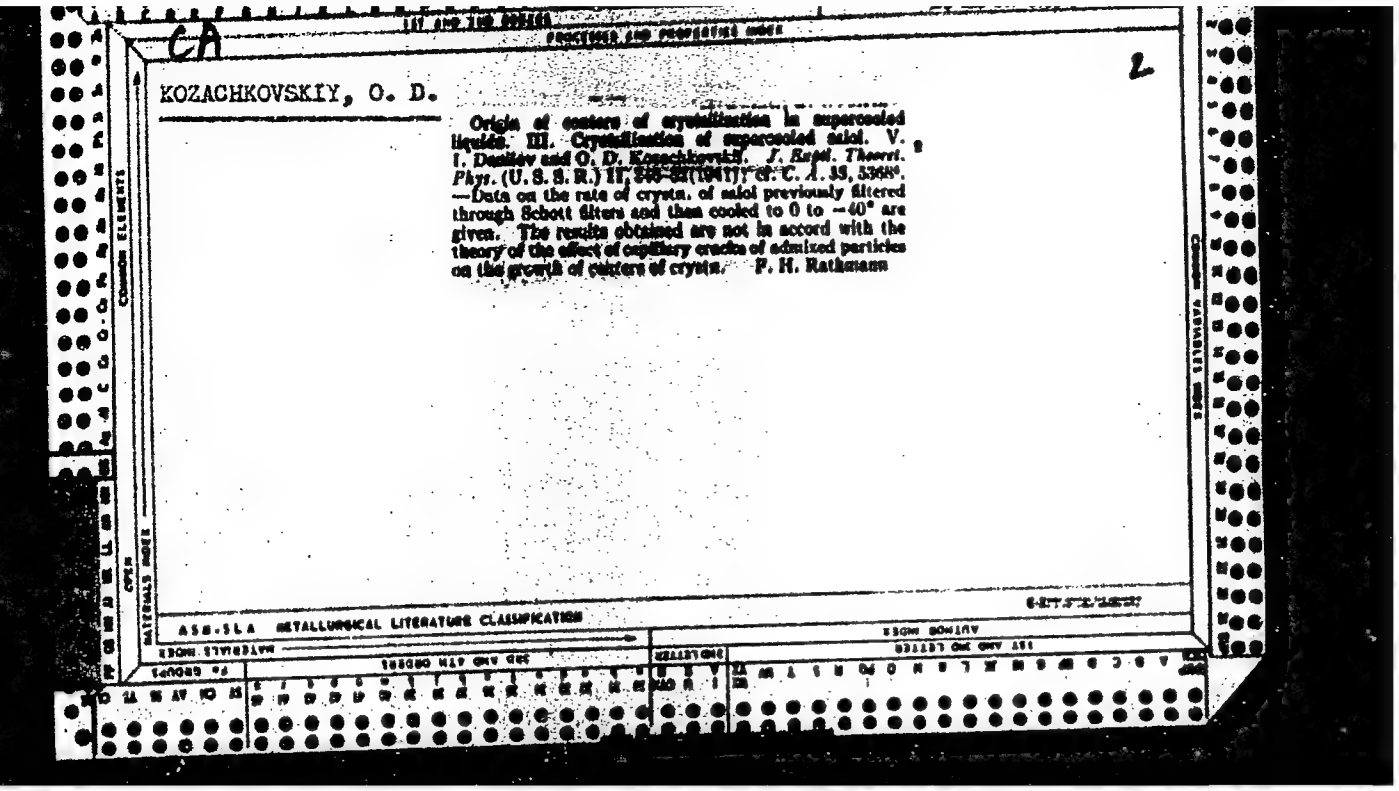

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2

KOZACHKOVSKIY, O. D.

Origin of centers of crystallization in supercooled liquids. III. Crystallization of supercooled salol. V. I. Danilov and O. D. Kozachkovskii. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 346-58(1941); cf. C. A. 35, 5368⁹. —Data on the rate of crystn. of salol previously filtered through Schott filters and then cooled to 0 to −40° are given. The results obtained are not in accord with the theory of the effect of capillary cracks of admixed particles on the growth of centers of crystn. P. H. Rathmann

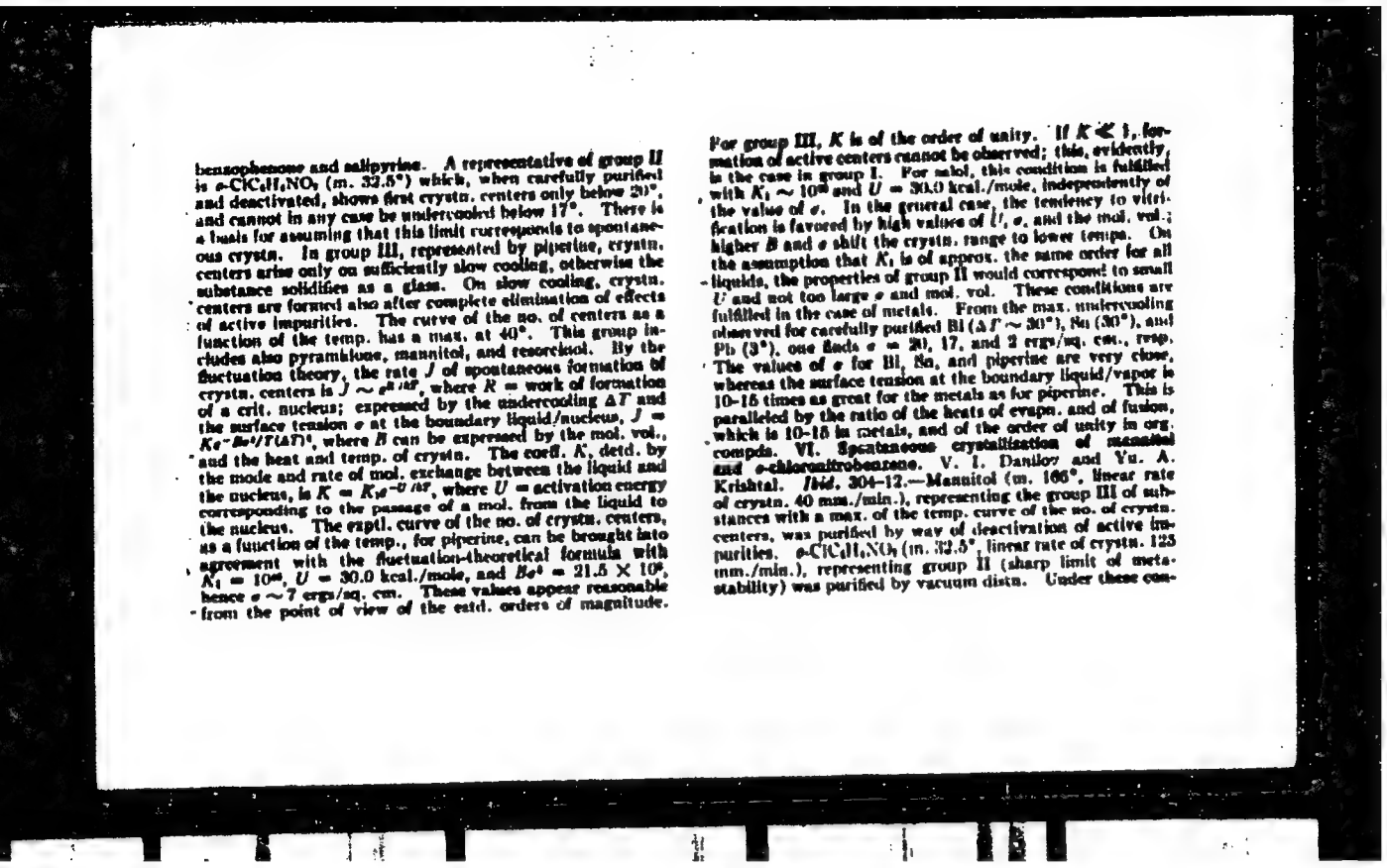
KOZACHKOVSKIY, O.D.

Effect of the surface structure of mechanical admixtures on the crystallization of liquids. Sbor. nauch. rab. lab. metallofiz. no.1:76-94 '48. (MLRA 8:9)

(Crystallization)

CA KOZACHKOVSKIY, O. D. 2

Formation of crystallization centers in an undercooled liquid. IV. Activation of impurities in salol. V. I. Danilov, O. D. Kozachkovskiĭ, and Ya. M. Lakhovskiĭ. *Zhur. Fiziol. Teoret. Fiz.* 18, 883-92(1948); cf. *C.A.* 38, 4055⁹; 39, 6791⁹.—Undercooled salol can crystallize without inoculation only if it contains "natural impurities" which are eliminated in filtration through a glass filter; thus purified, salol becomes unable to crystallize over the whole temp. range from the m. temp. at +41.6° down to −40 or −50°. Expts. in sealed tubes with salol contg. its natural impurities and fused rapidly (30–40 sec.) in a water bath kept at 42–4° were made at −17°; the crystn. centers formed in 4 min. at −17° were "developed" (and counted) in a thermostat kept at 33° where the centers of the stable phase grew and became visible, whereas those of the metastable form (m. 30°) disappeared. The existence of an effect of active impurities was demonstrated by keeping samples 30 min. at the temp. of boiling H_2O; after that "deactivating" treatment not one single crystn. center appeared in 4 min. at −17°. The deactivated centers can be reactivated if, after being brought to solidification through inoculation, the salol is kept for some time at +10°; after a few days, up to 150 centers were counted in a 70-mg. sample at −17°. This expt. can be repeated many times with the same result. Reactivation takes place only with solid salol; it does not occur unless the salol has been made to solidify by inoculation. The reactivation bears only on a fraction of the centers deactivated at 100°. In cycles including 20 min. at 100°, 4 min. at −17°, 2 min. at 33° (with count of the centers), fusion at 41.6°, again 4 min. at −17°, 2 min. at 33°, etc., the no. of crystn. centers formed as a function of the total length of time spent in the solid state, was found first to increase rapidly with that time, then increasingly more slowly. These results refer to "fresh" samples, i.e. having undergone no thermal treatment other than the 20-min. deactivation; in samples previously subjected, after deactivation, to 10–12 alternate solidifications at 33° and fusions in a 49° bath, reactivation proceeds much more slowly. At equal time of stay at the reactivating temp., the no. of crystn. centers increases somewhat with the temp. in the range between −10° and +33°. At liquid-air temp., reactivation is practically absent. The observed facts are consistent with the assumption that mol. contact between the impurity particles and crystals of the substance is essential for crystn. This contact can persist in pores at the surface of the impurity particles, well above fusion; hence, deactivation requires a temp. substantially higher than the melting temp. V. **Spontaneous crystallization of liquids.** V. I. Danilov. *Ibid.* 19, 235–41 (1949).—Depending on the methods used to purify a substance, crystn. of an undercooled liquid may either be due to extraneous impurities acting as crystn. centers or be spontaneous. Three typical groups of substances can be distinguished. Group I is represented by salol (cf. abstr. Part IV) which can be totally deactivated and then will not solidify without inoculation at any undercooling; the same effect can be obtained by repeated filtration through fine glass filters. Other members of this group appear to be



benzophenone and salipyrine. A representative of group II is *o*-$ClC_6H_4NO_2$ (m. 32.5°) which, when carefully purified and deactivated, shows first crystn. centers only below 20°, and cannot in any case be undercooled below 17°. There is a basis for assuming that this limit corresponds to spontaneous crystn. In group III, represented by piperine, crystn. centers arise only on sufficiently slow cooling, otherwise the substance solidifies as a glass. On slow cooling, crystn. centers are formed also after complete elimination of effects of active impurities. The curve of the no. of centers as a function of the temp. has a max. at 40°. This group includes also pyramidone, mannitol, and resorcinol. By the fluctuation theory, the rate J of spontaneous formation of crystn. centers is $J \sim e^{R/kT}$, where R = work of formation of a crit. nucleus; expressed by the undercooling ΔT and the surface tension σ at the boundary liquid/nucleus, $J = Ke^{-B\sigma^3/T(\Delta T)^2}$, where B can be expressed by the mol. vol., and the heat and temp. of crystn. The coeff. K, detd. by the mode and rate of mol. exchange between the liquid and the nucleus, is $K = K_0 e^{-U/kT}$, where U = activation energy corresponding to the passage of a mol. from the liquid to the nucleus. The exptl. curve of the no. of crystn. centers, as a function of the temp., for piperine, can be brought into agreement with the fluctuation-theoretical formula with $K_1 = 10^{36}$, $U = 30.0$ kcal./mole, and $B\sigma^3 = 21.5 \times 10^6$, hence $\sigma \sim 7$ ergs/sq. cm. These values appear reasonable from the point of view of the estd. orders of magnitude.

For group III, K is of the order of unity. If $K \ll 1$, formation of active centers cannot be observed; this, evidently, is the case in group I. For salol, this condition is fulfilled with $K_1 \sim 10^{36}$ and $U = 30.0$ kcal./mole, independently of the value of σ. In the general case, the tendency to vitrification is favored by high values of U, σ, and the mol. vol.; higher B and σ shift the crystn. range to lower temps. On the assumption that K_1 is of approx. the same order for all liquids, the properties of group II would correspond to small U and not too large σ and mol. vol. These conditions are fulfilled in the case of metals. From the max. undercooling observed for carefully purified Bi ($\Delta T \sim 20°$), Ni (30°), and Pb (3°), one finds $\sigma = 20$, 17, and 2 ergs/sq. cm., resp. The values of σ for Bi, Ni, and piperine are very close, whereas the surface tension at the boundary liquid/vapor is 10–15 times as great for the metals as for piperine. This is paralleled by the ratio of the heats of evapn. and of fusion, which is 10–15 in metals, and of the order of unity in org. compds. VI. Spontaneous crystallization of mannitol and *o*-chloronitrobenzene. V. I. Danilov and Yu. A. Krishtal. *Ibid.* 304–12.—Mannitol (m. 166°, linear rate of crystn. 40 mm./min.), representing the group III of substances with a max. of the temp. curve of the no. of crystn. centers, was purified by way of deactivation of active impurities. *o*-$ClC_6H_4NO_2$ (m. 32.5°, linear rate of crystn. 125 mm./min.), representing group II (sharp limit of metastability) was purified by vacuum distn. Under these con-

KOZACHKOVSKIY O.D.

DANILOV, V.I.; KOZACHKOVSKIY, O.D., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; LAKOVSKIY, Ya.M.

Activation of impurities in salol. Probl.metalloved.i fiz. met. no.[1]:70-79 '49. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Laboratoriya kristallizatsii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Danilov).

(Salol) (Activity coefficients)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1160

Islamov, Nasriddin Akhmedovich, Kozachkovskiy, Viktor Andreyevich, Nal'skiy, Yakov Isakovich, Promtov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich

Tadzhikskaya SSR; kratkiy istoriko-ekonomicheskiy ocherk (Tadzhik SSR; Brief Historical and Economic Study) Moscow, Gospolitizdat, 1958. 193 p. 25,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Petrova, S.; Tech. Ed.: Danilina, A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: This book is a popular survey of Tadzhikistan, i.e., mainly of its physical geography, economic situation, history and culture. The section on industries contains economic indices of the growth of industrial output and a number of actual figures; as a rule, however, the information provided on individual factories, projects, and deposits is very superficial. A few good photographs, showing important industrial installations, are given. There are some 50 photographs and 2 maps. No references are given.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOLOMENTSEV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZACHOK, A.A., inzh.

Roll mills for processing a mixture of carbon black and pitch. Khim. mashinostr. no.2:41-42 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Rolling mills)

SOLOMENTSEV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZACHOK, A.A.

Rollers for the processing of electrode carbon mass. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:60-62 Jl-S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.

KOZACHOK, A.G.

Phase separation of signals in multichannel measuring amplifiers. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.2 Ser. tekh. nauk no.1:119-122 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Novosibirsk.
(Amplifiers (Electronics))

KOZACHOK, A.G.

Multichannel measurement amplifiers. Izm.tekh. no.11:36-38 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Amplifiers (Electronics))

KOZACHOK, A.G.

A method for the separation of signals in multichannel measuring amplifiers. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.2 Ser. tekh. nauk no.1:51-59 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Amplifiers (Electronics))

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Effect of resonance capture on the distribution of neutrons in rocks with a small hydrogen content. Dop.AN URSR no.4:478-481 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.B. Porfir'yevym.
(Neutrons) (Rocks)

S/021/61/000/005/010/012
D215/D304

AUTHOR: Kozachok, I.A.

TITLE: Estimation of the resonance effect of neutron capture in rocks

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 5, 1961, 631 - 635

TEXT: The neutron method of assaying is based on the effect of mutual action of the flow of neutrons from the nuclei of the elements which constitute the rocks. The diversity of the possible types of nuclear reaction gives rise to a large range in the energy spectrum of the neutrons. In low energy regions the dominant role is played by the process of neutron capture which varies according to 1/v (where v is the velocity of the neutrons). Theoretical considerations lead to the following equation for the space energy distribution of neutrons for a mono-energy point-source in a uniform unbounded stratum with neutron capture:

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$$q(r, E) = \frac{Q}{(4\pi\tau)^{3/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4\tau} - \int_E^{E_0} \varphi(\tau) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial E'} dE' \right], \qquad (1)$$

where q(r, E) is the density of distribution of neutrons of energy E at a distance r from the source, Q is the strength of the source E_0 is the initial energy of the neutrons, $\tau = \tau(E)$ is the symbolic life of the neutrons. The resonance engulfing the neutrons in (1) is found from the quantity under the integral sign in (1) which equals the likelihood of avoiding resonance capture of neutrons of energy E. [Abstractor's note: symbol $\varphi(\tau)$ not explained]. Considering the case when in every energy integral investigated there is at least one resonance equation, then

$$\int_E^{E_p} \varphi(\tau) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial E'} dE' = \begin{cases} \psi & \text{for } E < E_p < E_0 \\ 0 & \text{for } E_p > E_0 \text{ or } E_p < E, \end{cases} \qquad (2)$$

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where E_p is the neutron energy which satisfies the resonance equation. ψ is evaluated from

$$\psi = \int_{E' < E_p}^{E_p} \frac{\varepsilon_a}{\bar{\xi}(\varepsilon_s + \varepsilon_a)} \frac{dE'}{E'}, \qquad (3)$$

where ε_s and ε_a are macroscopic sections of neutron emission and capture respectively; $\bar{\xi}$ is the mean logarithmic loss of neutron energy in one collision. Substituting from the Breyt-Vigner formula, simplifying, and evaluating the resulting integral by approximation methods gives

$$\psi = \frac{\pi\Gamma}{2\bar{\xi}E_p\varepsilon_s} \frac{\sigma_{ap}N_p}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{N_p\sigma_{ap}}{\varepsilon_s}}}. \qquad (6)$$

where Γ is the complete range of the equation, N_p is the number of

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Estimation of the resonance ...

nuclei which effect neutron capture in 1 cm^3 and σ_{ap} is given by

$$\sigma_{ap} = \frac{g}{\pi} \lambda_p^2 \frac{\Gamma_n \Gamma_\gamma}{\Gamma^2}$$

where Γ_n is the neutron range of the resonance equation and $\Gamma\gamma$ is the radiation range. Hence, summing over i for all resonance equations gives

$$\psi = \sum_i \psi_i = \frac{\pi}{2\bar{\xi} e_s} \sum_i \frac{N_{pi} \sigma_{api} \Gamma_i}{E_{pi} \sqrt{1 + \frac{N_{pi}\sigma_{api}}{e_s}}}. \qquad (6a)$$

Writing $\bar{A}$ equal to the mean mass number for each element, and C_k equal to the concentration by weight of each element in the rock, (the index k denotes the number of the chemical element and p denotes the number of the nuclei of that element effecting neutron capture), and considering the case N_p, $\sigma_{ap} \gg \epsilon_s$, then

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$$\psi = \frac{\pi}{2\sum_k \frac{C_k}{A_m}\sigma_{sk}\xi_k}\sum\frac{\Gamma_i}{E_{pi}}\sqrt{\frac{C_{pi}}{A_{pi}}\sigma_{epi}\sum_k\frac{C_k}{A_k}\sigma_{sk}} \qquad (7a)$$

The results obtained show that the effect of neutron capture in rocks under the conditions described can be sufficiently great. Moreover, with the increase of concentration of an element with resonance parameters in the rock the density of neutrons beyond the resonance region decreases (to 50 % or less), having an approximately exponential relation with the square root of the concentration, if the latter is sufficiently small. The author concludes by saying that the effect of neutron capture may be used to identify and approximately estimate the presence of certain heavy elements in rocks. There are 1 table and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut heolohiyi korysnykh kopalyn AN URSR (Geological Institute of Useful Minerals AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: V.B. Porfyr'yev, Member AS UkrSSR
SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960

Card 5/5

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Slowing down of neutrons in an absorbing medium. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1156-1160 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN USSR, L'vovskiy filial. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G. Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].
(Neutrons—Capture)

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S/185/62/007/006/012/014
D407/D301

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AUTHOR: Kozachok, I. A.

TITLE: On the slowing down of neutrons in an infinite absorbing medium

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 676-679

TEXT: A method is proposed for solving the problem of slowing down of neutrons in an absorbing medium. The method is based on the transition from the integro-differential equation to the equivalent integral equation. The main results of I. G. Dyad'kin's investigations are used (Ref. 1: Neytronnaya fizika (Neutron Physics), M., Atomizdat, 1961, p. 14); (Ref. 2: Atomnaya energiya, 5, 1, 1961). Green's function Ψ of the kinetic equation is sought. It is assumed that the scattering length of the neutrons l_s does not depend on the energy, and that the scattering is isotropic in the center-of-mass system of coordinates. Introducing the differ-

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On the slowing down ...

ential operator $\hat{L}$ and the integral operator $\hat{A}$ for the probability function $f(\vec{\Omega}\,\vec{\Omega}', u)$ of scattering, one obtains the equation for Ψ. If no neutron absorption takes place, one obtains a second equation for the corresponding Green's function G. The general solution of this equation is taken from Refs. 1 and 2 (op.cit). After using Fourier's integral transform, one obtains

$$[h(u)+g(u)\,q_0(k)]\,\tilde{\Psi}(k,\vec{\Omega}_0,\vec{\Omega},u_0,u)=\tilde{G}(k,\vec{\Omega}_0,\vec{\Omega},u_0,u)-\int d\vec{\Omega}_1 du_1 \sum_{a,b=0}^{\infty}\frac{2a+1}{4\pi}\times$$

$$\times\exp[(u-u_1)\,\beta(\alpha-\sqrt{k^2+\alpha^2})]\,(T)_{ab}\,g(u_1)\,\tilde{\Psi}(k,\vec{\Omega}_0,\vec{\Omega}_1,u_0,u_1)\,P_a(k,\vec{\Omega})\,P_b(k,\vec{\Omega}_1), \qquad (6)$$

where $h(u) = l(u)/l_s$, (l denoting the total free path of neutrons), $g(u) = 1 - h(u)$; u denotes the lethargy of neutrons; $\vec{\Omega}$ is the unimomentum vector. Eq. (6) is solved by the method of successive in-

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tegration. Thereby a formula is obtained for the phase-distribution function of neutrons from a monochromatic point-source, located at the origin. The obtained solution is rewritten in matrix form. For the zeroth moment of the spherical harmonics of the function ψ one obtains:

$$\psi_0 = G_0(r,u)f(r,u) \qquad (11)$$

where f(r,u) denotes the probability of resonance capture of neutrons on slowing down to the lethargy u. Hence in this case the probability that resonance capture takes place depends not only on the neutron energy but also on its space coordinates. With u tending to infinity, the function f(r,u) approaches its asymptotic value which coincides with the well-known formula for the case of a uniform neutron source distribution.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut heofizyky AN UkrRSR, L'viv (Institute of Geophysics of the AS UkrRSR, L'viv)
SUBMITTED: October 6, 1961
Card 3/3

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Approximative solution of a problem in the theory of neutron logging. Geofiz. sbor. no.3:86-95 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Radioactive prospecting)

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Steady-state distribution of neutrons in an infinite medium. Geofiz. sbor. no.7:163-175 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Asymptotic solution of the problem of neutron moderation. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.6:681-684 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

KOZACHOK, I.A.

Space-energy distribution of neutrons in an infinite absorbing medium. Atom. energ. 18 no.4:386 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KOZACHOK, V.I.

Operational requirements for the safety equipment of automated heating boiler systems. Avtomatiz. otop. kot. no.3:165-169 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. L'vovgaz.
(Heating from central stations--Safety measures)

KOZACHOK, V.I.

Losses of gas in city gas systems. Gas.prom. 5 no.4:27-29 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Gas distribution)

KOZACHOK, V.I., inzh.

Automatic control of gasified low-power boiler units. Bezop.truda v prom. 7 no.2:28-29 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Trest L'vovgaz.
(Boilers) (Automatic control)

KOZACHOK, V.P.

Device for a more accurate determination of the direction and depth of underground pipelines. Gaz. prom. 6 no.12:38-40 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

BARUTCHEV, S.K., dotsent; KOZACHOK, V.Ya., assistent.

State and development of newborn infants and children under one year of age born to mothers with toxemias during the second half of pregnancy. Pediat. akush. ginek. no.3:52-53 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent S.K. Barutchev) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor- dotsent S.I.Korkhov).

OSTROVSKIY, Ya.M. [Ostrovs'kyi, IA.M.]; SERDYUKOV, I.I.; KATS, Yu.M.; KOZACHUK, A.I.; TURZHANSKIY, Yu.V. [Turzhans'kyi, IU.V.]; SNIGUR, I.I. [Snihur,I.I.]; KIRILLOVSKIY, G.S. [Kyryllovs'kyi, H.S.]; BRON, S.S.; PESIS, Ye.I. [Pesis,E.I.]; SHUL'GA, A.M. [Shul'ha,A.M.]

Proposals of efficiency promoters. Leh.prom. no. 4:81-88 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskaya obuvnaya fabrika (for Ostrovskiy, Serdyukov, Kats). 2. Zhitomirskaya obuvnaya fabrika (for Kozachuk, Turzhanskiy, Snigur). 3. Kiyevskaya obuvnaya fabrika No. 6 (for Kirillovskiy, Bron, Pesis, Shul'ga).

PUGACH, N. K.; KOZACHUK, F. S.

Modernization of the NShP-20-59 gear pump for molasses. Sakh. prom. 36 no.10:64-65 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gnivanskiy sakharnyy zavod.

(Pumping machinery)

KOZACHOK, Ya., general-mayor

A plan is a beginning for a matter. Voen. znan. 41 no.9:17 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

SHCHEGROV, L.N.; KOZACHUK, A.S.; SKROBOTUN, V.N.; RYADCHENKO, A.G.; GOL'TSEVA, V.S.

Preparation of magnesium oxide of various pseudostructure. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 11:1223-1227 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Donetskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

L 30232-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6013886 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/011/0223/0227

51
49
B

AUTHOR: Shchegrov, L. N.; Kozachuk, A. S.; Skrobotun, V. N.; Ryadchenko, A. G.; Gol'tseva, V. S.

ORG: Donets Branch, All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Chemical Substances (Donetskiy Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv)

TITLE: Preparation of magnesium oxide of varying pseudostructure

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1223-1227

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium oxide, magnesium compound, carbonate, chemical decomposition, x ray diffraction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to develop methods for preparing multiform crystals of thermally unstable magnesium compounds having such thermomechanical strength that they preserve their form on decomposing to magnesium oxide, in order to influence the form of the MgO particles obtained. Prismatic magnesium carbonate crystals which retained their form during decomposition to MgO (in a muffle furnace at 740--760°C) were obtained by combining magnesium nitrate and sodium carbonate solutions. The size of $MgCO_3$ crystals formed depends on the stirring rate of the reaction mixture. MgO of spheroidal form was obtained by thermal decomposition of spheroidal $MgCO_3$ formed by combining magnesium nitrate or sulfate solutions with potassium carbon-

UDC: 546.46

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ACC NR: AP6013886

2

ate. The size of the spheroidal $MgCO_3$ particles was also affected by the stirring rate. MgO particles of lamellar form were obtained by thermochemical decomposition of magnesium hydroxide of the same form, and MgO particles of cubic form, 6-9μ in size and larger, were prepared by thermal decomposition of cubic magnesium oxalate. X-ray diffraction analysis of prismatic, spheroidal, lamellar, and cubic MgO showed their internal structure to be the same, i. e., consisting of a face-centered NaCl-type cubic lattice. The authors thank L. I. Shvorneva and N. G. Kisel' for determining the structure of magnesium oxide and carbonates. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 09May64/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 CC

KROKHMALYUK, M.; KOZACHUK, L., red.; PETKI, F., tekhred.

[On the road of technical progress] Po shliakhu tekhnichnoho progresu. Uzhgorod, Zakarpats'ke oblasne vyd-vo, 1956. 23 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Dubrinitskogo lesopromyshlennogo khozyaystva (for Krokhmalyuk).

(Lumbering--Machinery)

BABKO, A.K.; KOZACHUK, N.S.

Determination of microinclusions of nitrogen in metallic germanium.
Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12:48-52 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Germanium--Analysis) (Nitrogen--Analysis)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzhener; PIYARSKIY, T.I., inzhener.

Using grader teams for grading operations. Avt.dor.19 no.3:16-18 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)

(Ukraine--Roads--Maintenance and repair)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzhener; LEVIN, M.P., inzhener.

Mechanizing loading operations in road machinery stations. Avt.dor. 19 no.9:12-13 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Loading and unloading)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzh.; BARINGOL'TS, A.Z., inzh.

Precast monolithic reinforced concrete sluice bridges. Avt.dor. 21 no.11:13-14 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Bridges, Concrete) (Sluices)

KOZACHUK, V.M., inzh.

Interchangeable equipment for earthwork. Avt.dor. 22 no.6:27-28 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Earthmoving machinery)

KOZACHUK, Yu., inzh.

Contribution of industry to living conditions. Nauka i zhyttia no.11:39 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Household appliances, Electric)

KOMACHUK, Yu. S. --

"The Pathomorphological Changes in the Myocardial and Coronary Vessels of the Heart During a Hypertonic Illness." Cand Med Sci, Kiev State Medical Inst, Kiev, 1953. (KhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 681, 5 May 55

KOZACHUK, Yu.S.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - Vascular System. S-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26486

Author : Kozachuk, Yu.S.
Inst :
Title : Pathomorphologic Changes in the Myocardial Interstitium and Internal Heart Vessels in Hypertension.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Patologiya serd.-sosud. sistemy v klinike i eksperimente. Kiyev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1956, 170-178.

Abstract : Areas of homogeneous muscle fibers (MF) of the myocardium were revealed in hypertension. In cases of death from cardiac insufficiency observations were made of lumpy degeneration of M.F., myolysis and microfibrosis near the apex of the left ventricle. Profound atrophy of M.F. was encountered in areas of pronounced edema and intensive growth of connective tissue. Not infrequently, fatty dystrophy was noticed. In cases of cardiac insufficiency and uremia--focal fragmentation, and in cases of cerebral

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 26486

hemorrhage--- diffuse fragmentation of M.F. were encountered. Roughening and thickening of argyrophile membranes, their unequal impregnation and fragmentation and lysis of the fibers occurred in interstitial tissue. New argyrophile and collagenous fibers appeared along the course of small and medium vessels. Edema and diapedesis of erythrocytes were observed. In advanced cases, swollen argyrophile fibers underwent collagenic and hyalin changes in the area surrounding each M.F. The walls of small vessels became swollen and homogeneous, there was proliferation of connective tissue cells in the adventitia of small and medium vessels, lipoid deposition took place in the internal tunic, the subendothelial layer became thicker and desquamation of capillary endothelium occurred. Parietal and hyaline thrombi were noticed. The argyrophile framework of

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1958, 26436

small and medium arteries was thickened. The aforementioned changes occurred from the developing hypoxia as a result of which capillary permeability was altered and was followed by reactive changes in connective tissue and M.F. In single cases, reactive changes were associated with destructively degenerative alterations in paraplastic substance.

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KISELEVA, A.F.; doktor med.nauk; KOZACHUK, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk

Morphological changes in the cerebrospinal ganglia in cancers of varying localization. Vrach.delo no.7:90-85 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. Ye.I. Chayka) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES) (CANCER)

KOZACHUK, Yu.S., kand.med.nauk

Comparative morphology of the coronary arteries in arteriosclerosis, rheumatic and acute infectious coronaritis. Vrach. delo no.8:83-86 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. Ye.I. Chayka) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORONARY VESSELS--DISEASES)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

27.1140

40666
S/238/62/008/003/006/008
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Chayka, Ye. I. and Kozachuk, Yu. S.

TITLE: Age-dependent effect of aminazine on morphologic changes in the central and peripheral nervous system

PERIODICAL: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1962, 368–374

TEXT: This is a continuation of previous studies. Experiments were carried out on 15 puppies, 12 days – 1.5 months old, and 10 adult dogs. The aminazine dose varied from 2.5 to 10.0 mg/kg b.w. Puppies which received 10.0 mg/kg b.w. aminazine were sacrificed after 7–12 days. All of them showed marked degenerative changes in CNS cells and peripheral ganglia. These changes corresponded to those evoked by a dose of 20.0 mg/kg b.w. in adult dogs. No characteristic changes for hypothermia (depletion of glycogen, fatty liver) were found in the internal organs. A dose of 5 mg/kg b.w. aminazine brought about degenerative changes in nerve cells, including focal cytolysis. A dose of 2.5 mg/kg b.w. aminazine caused only chromatolysis in puppies. Puppies were less tolerant to aminazine than adult dogs but they endured hibernation much better Repeated administration of aminazine to puppies brought about the same changes as a single dose. The question is raised whether to call the adminstration of neuroleptic drugs "artificial hibernation." There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2 Chair of Pathologic Anatomy, Kiev Inst. of Med. O.O. Bohomolets

GUREVICH, M.I. [Hurevych, M.T.]; KOZACHUK, Yu.S.; POVZHITKOV, M.M.

Some functional and morphological changes in experimental disorders of the coronary circulation. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.3:342-350 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii krovoobrashcheniya Instituta fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev, i Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A.Bogomol'tsa.

SHVETS,I.T. [Shvets', I.T.], akademik; DYBAN, Ye.P. [Dyban, E.P.];
KOZACHUK-BOGACHUK, K.A. [Kozachuk-Bohachuk, O.A.]

Study of heat exchange in the flow of air in diffusers and nozzles.
Dop. AN URSR no.9:1203-1206 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut teploenergetiki AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Shvets)

KOZACUK, E.

New badges of pilots in sports aviation. p. 324. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 21, May 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

NARBUTOWICZ, Barbara; SOLDAJ, Hermenegilda; KOZACZEK, Wanda

Determination of nitrofurantoin sensitivity of microorganisms causing infections of the urinary tract. Wiad. lek. 18 no.19: 1533-1538 1 O '65.

1. Z Katedry Diagnostyki Laboratoryjnej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w AM w Warszawie (Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr. med. J. Krawczynski).

KOZACZEK, Zbigniew, inz.

The rhythmically flowing repair of bogies of electric traction trains in the Minsk Mazowiecki Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops. Przegl kolej mechan 13 no.11:333-338 N '61.

KOZACZEK, Zbigniew, inż.

Repair of traction engines at the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops in Minsk Mazowiecki. Przegl kolej mechan 13 no.2:45-49 F '61.

KOZACZ:T, Zbigniew

Development trends of the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Plants. Przegl kolej mechan 11 [i.e.16] no.6:173-178 Je '64

1. Association of the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Plants, Warsaw.

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

Some problems of ectopic pregnancy. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.5: 541-545 My '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Kobiecych i Poloznictwa CSK Wojskowej AM.

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

An analysis of the relationship between patient's main blood groups and the incidence of hemorrhage in the 3rd stage of labor. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.6:667-670 Je '65.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Centralnego Szpitala Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. J. Higier).

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy; KUCZYNSKI, Franciszek

A case of carcinomatous cystoadenoma of the ovary associated with a specific subacute exudative-exfoliative inflammation of serous membranes, probably of tuberculous origin. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.4:603-608 Jl-Ag '64

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznicze-Ginekologicznej Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie.

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy; RYGLEWICZ, Anna

Blood protein fractions in hemorrhages in the 3d stage of labor. Ginek. pol. 36 no.2:179-182 F '65

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Centralnego Szpitala Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi i z Pracowni Klinicznej Centralengo Szpitala Klinichnego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi.

NOWICKI, Pawel; KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

Blood transfusion from "universal" donors. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.2: 51-53 11 Ja '65.

KOZACZENKO, Jerzy

The relation between the frequency of ectopic pregnancy and blood groups. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.2:205-207 F '65

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Centralnego Szpitala Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi.

JUS, Andrzej; BROSZKIEWICZ, Ewa; GERARD, Kira; KOZACZEWSKA, Wiesława

Comparison of the results of largactil and serpasil therapy of paranoid schizophrenia. Neur. &c. polska 9 no.4:511-524 Jl-Ag '59.

1. Z I Oddzialu psychiatrycznego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. A. Jus Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. Z.Kuligowski.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA ther)
(CHLORPROMAZINE ther)
(RESERPINE ther)

KOZACZEWSKA-KACZANOWSKA, Wieslawa; KLUCZEK, Maria.

Amitriptyline in the treatment of subdepressive states. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 13 no.5:695-700 '63.

1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie. Kierownik Oddzialu Psychiatrycznego: doc.dr.med. J.Jaroszynski.

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KOZADAYEV, V. M.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 212 (USSR) 15-57-3-4028

AUTHOR: Kozadayev, V. M.

TITLE: An Experiment With Submerged Electric Pumps for Pumping Out Hot Liquids (Opyt raboty s pogruzhnymi elektronasosami pri otkachke goryachey zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhniki. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956, Nr 4, pp 20-23

ABSTRACT: The author describes submerged electric pumps used for pumping fluids from wells at temperatures of 80° to 90°. It is emphasized that normal submerged electric pumps depend on the quality of the mounting, control of the pumping, and repair. The kinds and sequences of operations are described. It is shown that for control the attention should be turned chiefly to observing the resistance of the insulation, the current strength, the consumption of the electric motor, and the voltage. Devices cannot be used with a resistance less than 0.05

Card 1/2

An Experiment With Submerged Electric Pumps (Cont.)

megohms. For keeping the devices in repair, the author recommends a specialist for each phase of the operation (for repair of the electric motors, for the pumps, and for the protectors) and an obligatory detailed entry in a journal, showing fulfillment of orders. The author considers the typical causes of breakdown of the devices to be decreased resistance of the insulation, structural failures in the motor, mechanical damage to the cable, and short circuiting the exposed ends of the stator windings.

Card 2/2

I. A. K.

KOZADAYEV, Vasiliy Mefodiyevich; NOVIKOVA, M.M., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Repair of centrifugal submersible electric pumps] Remont pogruzhnykh tsentrobezhnykh elektronasosov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 99 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Pumping machinery--Maintenance and repair)

KOZADAYEV, V N.

112-1-882

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 141 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozadayev, V. N.

TITLE: Improvement of the Construction of Submersible Electric Pumping Installations (Usovershenstvovaniye konstruktsii pogruzhnykh elektronasosnykh ustanovok)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956, Nr 3, pp. 19-23

ABSTRACT: The submersible motor (46 kw) has a length of more than 6 m with a diameter of 123 mm which is conditioned by the dimensions of the hole. The motor rotor consists of 13 separate squirrel-cage rotors, set on a common shaft which rests on 14 thrust bearings. The inside bronze bushing of the slip bearing is set on the shaft and is fastened by the rotor blocks while the frame of the bearing was earlier fastened in the stator iron with a sliding setting of the second class of precision. The frame of the bearing rotating during the operation works out a hollow in the stator iron and thus changes the gap between the rotor and

Card 1/3

Improvement of the Construction of Submersible Electric Pumping Installations (Cont.)

the stator which leads to jamming of the rotor and to the motor's getting out of order. In the recent design the frame of the bearing is made with a wide rim which overlaps the old wear in the stator. In the middle of the rim a circular groove of cubic shape is turned into which a ring made of oil-resisting rubber is set under tension in such a way that it protrudes from the rim for 0.05 to 0.1 mm. The rubber does not interfere with the drawing of the rotor into the stator, and after the motor is filled with oil, the rubber swells and holds back the bearing frame from turning. In order to place frames with a wide rim, the cross section of the squirrel-cage rotor winding has to be reduced from each end by 7 mm. As practice demonstrated, it does not reflect on the motor's characteristics and at the same time permits restoring the damaged motors and protects the others. In order to improve the insulation of the stator's windings, tests of various kinds of oils for filling up the submerged motor and protector were carried out. The oil should not give off gas at high temperatures, must retain its body and have a good lubricating property, and at the same time the protect-

Improvement of the Construction of Submersible Electric Pumping Installations (Cont.)

ing oil should not mix with the oil of the electric motor. Filling up the electric motor operating in holes with hot liquid with C-110 cable oil is suggested instead of the transformer oil previously used; the protector must be filled up with "rubber" oil which is obtained from the C-110 cable oil mixed with rubber paste under steamheating. In order to speed up assembling, it is suggested that the connecting of the cable with the stator winding be done with the help of a plug tightened with bolts for sealing. B.S.B.

Card 3/3

SHPET, G.I.; KOZADAYEVA, T.V.

Materials on the characteristics of energy and protein balance in a carp pond. Vop. ekol. 5:248-249 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva, Kiyev.

(Carp) (Fishes--Food)

KOZADYEV, Mikhail S.

"Review of Spark Chambers"

paper presented at the Intl Conference on High Energy Physics, Rochester, N. Y. and/or Berkly California, 25 Aug- 16 Sep 1960.

Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, USSR

KOZAK, A.

"Some Problems of Repairing Agricultural Machines", P. 16. (TOBBTERMELES, Vol. 7, No. 3, Mar. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

HOZA, Ervin; KOZAK, Alexander; MAGROVA, Ernestina

The relation of humidity and temperature to the spread of enterobiasis. Biologia 16 no.11:831-835 '61.

1. Helmintologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied v Kosiciach.
(HUMIDITY) (TEMPERATURE) (OXYURIASIS transm.)

HOZA, E.; KOZAK, A.; MAGROVA, E.

Enterobiosis in school children in Slovakia. Bratisl. lék. listy 41 no.9:526-531 '61.

1. Z Helmintologickeho ustavu Slovenskej akademie vied v Kosiciach, riaditel clen korresp. SAV J. Hovorka.

(OXYURIASIS in inf & child)

GRABOVSKIY, A.M., inzh. (Odessa); KOZAK, A.M., inzh. (Odessa)

Establishing optimum operating conditions without cavitation of centrifugal pumps. Vod.i san.tekh no.3:3-5 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Centrifugal pumps)

Parasitology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOZAK, Alexander; Helminthological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Helmintologicky Ustav Slovenskej Akademie Vied), Kosice.

"Helminth Fauna of Frogs in the Neighborhood of Kosice."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 8, 1966, pp 606 - 611

Abstract: 195 frogs of 9 species were investigated to determine their helminthological infestation. The frogs belonged to the following species: Rana esculenta, R. temporaria, R. ridibunda, R. arvalis, Bufo bufo, B. viridis, Bombina bombina, B. variegata and Hyla arborea. Altogether 15 species of leeches were found on the frogs. 2 of these Cephalogonimus retusus and Haematoloechus variegatus abbreviatus were not previously found in Slovakia. The extent and intensity of infestation of the frogs by the helminths are described. 3 Tables, 2 Western, 3 Czech, 2 Russian, 1 Polish reference. (Manuscript received 4 Apr 66).

1/1

KOZAK, B.A., inzh.

Construction of unloading tunnel at the Wuhan Steam Power Plant. Elek. sta. 29 no.2:82-83 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Wuhan, China--Steam power plants) (Building)

KOZAK, Bela

Registration by thermistors. Idojaras 66 no.5:310-311 S-O '62.

KOZAK, Bela

Temperature measurement by thermistor. Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:344-346 '61 (publ.'62).

KOZAK, Bela

High-sensitive thermograph for registering dry and humid temperature. Idojaras 67 no.1:24-27 Ja-F '63.

KOZAK, B.

A device for a direct registration of temperature gradients.
Idojarai 68 no.6:329-333 N-D '64.

KOZAK, B.A., inzh.; NAYMARK, I.G., inzh.

Assembly of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures of the main housing of a thermal electric power plant using a herringbone hoist. Energ. stroi. no.16:3-12 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Proyektnaya kontora "Sevenergoproyekt".